

States. Textiles is an example. If a foreign country will take a certain amount of some American crop, we will make concessions on the importation of oil or minerals or something of that nature.

Considering the matter from the standpoint of foreign countries, they are paying a quid pro quo for the privilege of sending something to the United States.

I ask the Senator from Georgia if it is not true that in all these instances it was the agricultural interests in the United States who got the short end of the stick.

Mr. TALMADGE. All one has to do to answer the Senator's question in the affirmative is to drive through any agricultural area of America today, particularly in the Southeast, where cotton traditionally has been grown. He will see hundreds of abandoned farms and farmhouses. Their occupants and owners have been forced off the farms and have been required to move into the towns and cities to seek a living for themselves and their families.

The acreage of cotton production in the United States has been reduced more than 50 percent in the last few years, and more and more people have been driven off the farms.

While cotton acreage has been restricted in the United States to the point where the average cotton farmer in Georgia now plants less than 5 acres and cannot make a living, cotton acreage has been expanding in the Sudan, Turkey, Brazil, Mexico, Egypt, and every other cotton-producing country in the world.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. We hear much about the number of automobiles which are manufactured each year. The number of automobiles manufactured is used as an index of American prosperity. If a large number of cars is manufactured, it is said that the country is prosperous.

But we overlook the fact that each year the American people use on the farms, in the form of agricultural machinery more steel and steel products than the total amount of steel used for the manufacture of automobiles.

I ask the Senator from Georgia, has not the U.S. Government been negligent and uninformed about the American economy in basing the index of American prosperity solely on the number of automobiles manufactured, when it has neglected agricultural interests as the prime user of steel in the Nation?

Mr. TALMADGE. The Senator from Texas is entirely correct. I thank the able Senator for his contribution to the discussion.

I yield to the distinguished Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, the Senator from Georgia has focused the attention of this forum upon a most important question, which is of considerable impact on numerous of the industries and workers within the economy of the United States.

It has been my privilege, I say to the diligent Senator from Georgia, to act as chairman of a subcommittee of the Select Committee on Small Business, in

recent days, which has been considering the impact of imports on American business.

We have listened to testimony on hardship cases. We have heard witnesses describe distress, but not alone in the area of textiles, to which the able junior Senator from Georgia has called attention very properly and very effectively this afternoon. Numerous witnesses called to our attention the fact that, in regard to our handling of world trade, we find that apparently we have become unrealistic concerning the relationship to our productivity to that of industries within other nations.

In West Virginia, we have the Rolland and Fourco glass companies. They are presided over by a very splendid businessman, Mr. Russell Rice. In Clarksburg, in the central part of our State, these companies employ, in the manufacture of flat glass, approximately 1,000 workers.

It was not a threat that Mr. Rice brought to our people when, at a public meeting within the last month, he indicated that, in all probability, if the meeting of foreign competition cannot be accomplished effectively by the agencies of the Federal Government referred to today, there is absolutely no way in which he and his associates can continue to operate the plant at Clarksburg, W. Va., to which I have referred.

So long as our United States industries were competing only with the so-called cheaper labor in foreign nations, the creativeness and the resourcefulness within our own industrial machine enabled us, in a degree, to adjust to the competitive factors.

Now, very frankly, the know-how has gone into other countries. In Japan, for instance, where the people are adept at copying, the Japanese are able to reproduce or recreate a product or a process which has not yet been patented in the United States. While the patent is pending, the Japanese make a copy of the product or the mechanism and then go into production even before our domestic industry gets underway fully with its manufacture or marketing.

Over and over again, our subcommittee was faced with this challenging information as presented by witnesses who testified.

We know that we cannot shut ourselves off from foreign trade completely. But there has to be realism in our import and export policies and management.

In West Virginia, the pottery and glass industries are, frankly, operating with their backs to the wall. Hundreds of hundreds of skilled workers have lost or are facing the loss of their jobs. This situation is highlighted by the very able manner in which the forthright Senator from Georgia has brought the textile problem to our attention today.

Residual oil is another example. It is dumped in this country, frequently at fantastic prices, thereby pulling markets away from West Virginia's bituminous coal.

In phase after phase of our economy this foreign competition problem exists.

Mr. TALMADGE. I thank the able Senator from West Virginia for his bril-

liant contribution to the debate. I am well aware of what he states about West Virginia, because some of the workers in the glass plants to which the Senator has referred visited me more than a year ago and pointed out what was happening. Their jobs were being displaced by imports from foreign countries.

The Senator is entirely correct when he points out that the condition is not limited to one industry alone. We in the United States do not have a monopoly on technical ingenuity and manufacturing talent and know-how. The people of other countries have the same abilities. However, when we are forced to compete with no protection whatever, when our workers and our investments are placed in competition with economies many times lower than our own, when the raw product can be purchased 25 percent cheaper than our own, when our State Department abjectly makes no effort to protect us, then any job in America which is similarly situated can be wiped out immediately.

Mr. President, if no other Senator desires to have me yield, I thank the Chair and the Senate for their generosity and yield the floor.

REGULATION OF INTERSTATE DISTRIBUTION AND SALE OF CERTAIN HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES INTENDED FOR HOUSEHOLD USE

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to S. 1283.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Lusk in the chair) laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1283) to regulate the interstate distribution and sale of packages of hazardous substances intended or suitable for household use, which were, on page 3, line 14, strike out "bulk"; on page 5, line 24, strike out "solids," and insert "solids"; on page 6, line 11, strike out "appearing" and insert "appear"; on page 8, line 25, strike out "third" and insert "fourth"; on page 11, strike out lines 21 and 22 inclusive, and insert:

(g) The manufacture of a misbranded package of a hazardous substance within the District of Columbia or within any territory not organized with a legislative body.

On page 12, line 10, strike out "offense," and insert "offenses,"; on page 13, line 9, after "country" insert ", but if such hazardous substance is sold or offered for sale in domestic commerce, this clause shall not apply"; page 15, line 20, strike out "Territory" and insert "territory"; on page 24, line 9, after "provisions" insert "of the Flammable Fabrics Act, as amended (15 U.S.C. 1191-1200), or any regulations promulgated thereunder; or"; on page 25, line 9, after "Act" insert ", except that the Federal Caustic Poison Act shall remain in full force and effect with respect to any 'dangerous caustic or corrosive substance' (as defined by that Act) which is an article subject to the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and which is, by virtue of paragraph 2 of section 2(f) of this

Act, excluded from the term 'hazardous substance' as defined in this Act", and on page 25, line 17, strike out "remains" and insert "remain".

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, the House amendments to the so-called Magnuson-Bush bill have been examined by the Senator from Connecticut and by me. They are really clarifying, technical amendments, in attempting to describe what is a hazardous substance.

Because of the necessity to enact the bill, I believe the Senate should accept the House amendments.

Mr. BUSH. Mr. President, will the Senator from Washington yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. BUSH. Mr. President, I fully concur in what the distinguished Senator from Washington has said. I desire to take this opportunity to congratulate him upon getting the bill through both Houses of Congress. The bill is a very valuable one, and it will be a very useful law for the protection of citizens and consumers. I am delighted that the Senator from Washington permitted me to associate myself with him in sponsoring the bill.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, the Senator from Connecticut has been a great help.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming will state it.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. What is the pending business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendments of the House of Representatives to Senate bill 1283.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Am I mistaken in the belief that after the vote on the conference report on the tax bill, the majority leader called up Senate bill 3483?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Senate bill 3483 was laid before the Senate; and, following that, the majority leader obtained unanimous consent to speak; and, following that, there was an order for further morning business.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, how much more time remains for the transaction of morning business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The present occupant of the chair is not advised as to that.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Let me say to the Senator from Washington that today I have been drafted, like a baseball player. Of course, I am willing to withdraw, in order that the Senator from Washington may have action taken on his bill. But inasmuch as I am supposed to open the debate on the baseball bill, I am anxious to know how long I must wait before the morning hour will end.

Mr. MAGNUSON. It will take only about 1 more minute for the Senate to conclude its action on this bill.

Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House of Representatives to Senate bill 1283.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, in order to clarify the situation, and because all of us love the Senator from Wyoming and wish to do everything possible to comply with his wishes, I wish to ask

a question: Is it not a fact that the majority leader requested unanimous consent that, following the remarks of the Senator from Georgia, the Senate proceed with the usual morning hour; and is it not likely that the morning hour will continue for so long as there is morning business to be transacted?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair understands that is the situation.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, is it not a fact that when the majority leader requested that there be a morning hour, subject to a 3-minute limitation on debate, it was understood that I was recognized, and that I yielded merely to permit the transaction of morning business under that unanimous-consent procedure?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, if the Senator from Vermont will bear with me, I shall not take more than 3 minutes further, whereas we have now taken almost 10 minutes to discuss the order of procedure.

Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House of Representatives to Senate bill 1283.

The motion was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS ACT OF 1934 WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN REBROADCASTING ACTIVITIES

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I have spoken to both the majority leader and the minority leader about the matter to which I shall now refer; and I now ask that the Chair lay before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to Senate bill 1886.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1886) to amend the Communications Act of 1934 with respect to certain rebroadcasting activities, which was on page 2, line 5, strike out "Act" and insert "sentence".

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, the Senate passed this bill unanimously, in order to allow the Federal Communications Commission to authorize, when in the public interest and convenience, so-called booster stations in the remote sections of the country.

The House has adopted a technical, clarifying amendment.

I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House of Representatives.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Washington.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I thank all the Senators for their courtesy.

AUTHORIZATION FOR SENATE JUDICIARY SUBCOMMITTEE TO MEET AND HOLD HEARINGS DURING SENATE SESSION TOMORROW

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I yield now to the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN], to permit him to propound a unanimous-consent request.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee, to which was referred Senate bill 3548, be permitted to meet and to hold hearings while the Senate is in session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

A DECLARATION OF PURPOSE

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, on behalf of 14 of my Republican colleagues and myself, I desire to read into the RECORD a declaration of purpose:

President Eisenhower wrote of the 1960 election, "This year's elections will be won by the party which presents the issues most forcefully and forthrightly, and works most aggressively for victory."

With that statement we agree. We want that party to be the Republican Party.

The Republican administration has made an outstanding record of peace and progress in the last 8 years.

We have been instrumental in controlling outbreaks of war in many areas of the world, notwithstanding the surprises and vicissitudes of foreign policy incident to the nature of the Soviet Communist regime.

We have brought the national economy as represented by the gross national product, personal income, consumer spending, total employment, and standards of living to the highest level in history.

It is not enough to rest upon a positive record of accomplishment, however. Our program for the future as depicted in the Republican national platform for 1960 must commit our party to the service of the American people in unequivocal terms.

Therefore, we commend to all Republicans and especially to the members of the platform committee for the Republican Convention these principles:

I. We believe that the Republican Party should be clearly imbued with the principles upon which it was founded—individual freedom and individual dignity and equal opportunity.

II. We believe that no American should be denied the rights of an American because of race, creed, color, or economic status, and that the law should underwrite, implement, and protect these rights.

III. We believe in positive domestic programs for housing, education, medical care for the aging, an adequate minimum wage, aid to depressed areas and assistance for small business. We recognize responsibility for such programs as a proper obligation of the Federal Government, the States and the private economy.

IV. We believe that the maintenance of a prosperous agriculture, with increased emphasis on the family farm, is in the interest of all the people and not for farmers alone. Therefore, it is essential that adequate farm programs be established and maintained with primary emphasis being placed on—

1. Conservation and improvement of our soil, water and forest resources.

2. A bountiful production so that the specter of want may never haunt our Nation.

3. The intelligent use of such surpluses with which we may be blessed to eliminate poverty, famine and disease among less fortunate people at home and abroad.

V. We believe that the liberty of our country rests on the interdependence of free nations everywhere. The maintenance of American freedom is immeasurably strengthened by the economic and social progress of all states maintaining free institutions. We believe that our mutual security system, by which we help small and developing nations, is simply an honorable discharge of our re-